Archæological Survey of Southern India.

LIST OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS

SELECTED FOR CONSERVATION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

IN 1891.

COMPILED BY

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REPORT ON THE CONSERVATION OF ANCIENT REMAINS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

INTRODUCTION.

A LIST of ancient monuments selected for conservation in the Madras Presidency, was compiled by Dr. Burgess and Mr. Sewell, and published by order of Government in 1885. Till the present date, this has been recognized as the standard work of reference on the subject. On the 5th May 1890, the Government of India issued a resolution,* in which it was observed that "the duty of conserving and maintaining ancient monuments and buildings of historical interest would rest with the Provincial Department of Public Works, and the hope that it would receive careful attention was expressed." His Excellency the Governor in Council, therefore, decided to reconsider the whole question. The following revised list of monuments selected for conservation has been compiled in accordance with the Government Order thus issued—No. 17, Public, of 9th January 1891.

In the order above referred to, the Madras Government detailed the past history of the conservation of ancient monuments since 1883, and then laid down the lines on which the work should in future proceed. The following extracts show the chief points on which it was decided for the better carrying on of the work that new rules should be laid down :—

"His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the existing orders commit the Government to measures far in excess of what even Dr. Burgess contemplated.

"The pamphlet of Mr. Sewell contained recommendations for the conservation of *more than five hundred* monuments, of which the State was to assume direct responsibility for about one hundred and seventy, and indirect responsibility for the remainder.

"Additions numbering more than above three hundred † have been made to the lists since they were first published, and many remains are grouped together under single items in the pamphlet. The lists on which the pamphlet was based were founded on admittedly untrustworthy information supplied by native subordinates. 'The information,' wrote Mr. Sewell, 'in volume I of the Archæological Survey, is all crude. Not a hundredth part of the monuments reported have yet been examined, nor indeed even *seen*, by any one whose opinion as to their value is worth having. And it would be entirely misleading, in my opinion, to attempt to classify lists when the classifier has inadequate means of knowing what is valuable and what is not.'" "It is abundantly clear that whenever the information contained in the standard list is incorrect, and a monument is not architecturally or historically interesting, the money spent must be thrown away; or, even where some interest may attach to it, the expenditure may not always be justifiable. There are, of course, many monuments not devoid of interest to the antiquary, but which it is not the province of the State to spend the money of the tax-payer in preserving." The Government then resolved to order the disuse of the list of monuments previously prepared, and called on me "to prepare in its stead revised lists including only such monuments as are unique or very ancient, or possess exceptional merit as typical specimens of their style of architecture."

The new list was to contain a maximum total of one hundred in all classes of buildings, and each entry was to rest on personal observation. That this is the best course to adopt will be obvious, though the list, in the circumstances, cannot be other than a provisional one.

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* No. 2—5·60, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department.
† G.O., No. 462, Public, May 29th, 1889.

In submitting the list, thus prepared, to Government, I remarked that "there are doubtless many other monuments in the parts of the Presidency as yet unvisited by the Survey, which would be worthy of conservation; but, till such have been inspected, and in the absence of reliable information concerning them, it is impossible to decide which are valuable and which not." "The monuments now selected are typical specimens of the architectural periods to which they belong. As the number is limited, I have thought it best, for facility of reference, to classify them according to their architecture and date.

"The arrangement adopted is as follows *:—

I.—Buddhist remains, 250 B.C. to 500 A.D.
II.—Pallava caves and structures, 500 A.D. to 700 A.D.
III.—Chôḷa and Pâṇḍyan temples, 11th Century *et. seq.*
IV.—Châlukyan temples, 12th to 14th Century.
V.—Jaina temples, 14th Century *et. seq.*
VI.—Later Dravidian temples, 15th Century *et. seq.*
VII.—Military architecture.
VIII.—Examples of Civil Architecture.
IX.—Christian remains.

APPENDIX.

1.—Pre-historic monuments.
2.—Mounds covering remains of ancient buildings.

"This arrangement has also the advantage of readily showing in which districts the different styles of architecture are found. Thus, the Buddhist only appears in the north; the Châlukyan in certain parts of Bellary; the Chôḷa principally in the south and partly in the north; and so with the others." "With the exception of the Tanjore temple, which is a unique specimen of early Chôḷa work, none of the large South Indian temples in use for worship have been included in the present list. The reason for this is obvious; Government has no control over them; they have usually abundance of funds; and are kept in a state of repair by their own authorities. There seems no reason, therefore, why they should find a place in a list of buildings of which Government is to undertake the responsibility of upkeep. Examples of the Dravidian style to which they belong are, however, found among the deserted temples recommended for conservation at Vijayanagar."

"As to groups of remains entered under one item, the Seven Pagodas (No. 28) is the only instance in which a large number has been so treated. These monuments must always find a foremost place in any conservation proposals. If numbered separately, they would occupy a great proportion of the hundred examples to be selected. Nothing would be gained by so entering them, as the most of the conservation necessary has already been carried out. All that is at present required is the periodical inspection suggested."

As to pre-historic monuments and ancient mounds, I remarked that "these remains are of special interest, but their great number makes measures of conservation difficult, if not impossible. The principal matter is to ensure that they be not meddled with."

His Excellency the Governor in Council in directing that the list as submitted be accepted as a provisional one, also approved of the suggestions made for the preservation of pre-historic monuments and mounds. The attention of all Collectors, especially those of the Northern Districts in which the Buddhist mounds are situated, was drawn to them, in view to the necessary action being taken.

BANGALORE,
4th June 1891.

A. REA,
Supt. of Archæological Survey,
Madras.

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* This list of styles is not an exhaustive one, as it only includes those that have been examined by the Survey. Other styles of architecture exist in the Presidency, such as that in South Canara, and the Orissan style in Gañjâm. The latter is entirely distinct from any other found in South India.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

		Page
Part	I.—Buddhist remains	6
,,	II.—Pallava caves and structures	8
,,	III.—Chôḷa and Pâṇḍyan temples	12
,,	IV.—Châlukyan temples	14
,,	V.—Jaina temples	16
,,	VI.—Later Dravidian temples	18
,,	VII.—Military architecture	18
,,	VIII.—Examples of civil architecture	20
,,	IX.—Christian remains	22

APPENDIX.

1.—Pre-historic monuments	24
2.—Mounds covering remains of ancient buildings	24
3.—Notes on conservation	24

INDEX OF VILLAGES 27

DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBERS ACCORDING TO DISTRICT.

	Serial No.
Anantapur	54, 71, 72, 73, 81, 82, 99, 100
Bellary	48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 80, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98
Chingleput	20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 59, 106, 107, 108
Cuddapah	103
Gañjâm	1
Godâvari	2
Kistna	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 32, 33, 78, 79, 105
Kurnool	77
Madura	41, 42, 43, 44, 61, 62, 74, 75, 89, 90, 101, 102
Nellore	8
North Arcot	15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 45, 46, 57, 58, 76, 83, 84, 85, 104
Salem	86
South Arcot	87
South Canara	60
Tanjore	47,91
Trichinopoly	30,88

LIST OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS SELECTED FOR CONSERVATION IN THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS IN 1891.

N.B.—Column 7. Classified as "I" or "II" with reference to:—I. Those monuments which, from their existing condition and historical or archæological value, should be maintained in permanent good repair; II. Those monuments which it is only possible or desirable to save further decay by such minor measures as the eradication or prevention of vegetation or the exclusion of water from the walls.
Column 8. Classified as (a) in possession of Government, or in respect of which Government must undertake the cost of all measures of conservation; or (b) in the possession or charge of private bodies or individuals.
Column 10. Monuments in charge (b) of private bodies or individuals; (1) Funds available for conservation; (2) Can the custodians be induced to allow inspection, direction, and control of Government officers; (3) Can they be induced to take proper steps for maintaining the monument, keeping it clear of whitewash, plaster, &c.

Serial Number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of Monument.	Reference to Vol. I, Sewell's List of Antiquities.	Reason for conservation.	Serial Number.	Classification.		Suggestions for conservation of Monuments (a) in charge of Government.	Monuments (b) in charge of private bodies or individuals.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11
						I.—BUDDHIST REMAINS.						
						250 B.C. TO 500 A.D.						
1	Ganjam ..	Berhampore ..	Jaugada or Pāṇḍiya.	The Asôka inscription ..	4	Of high importance. Date about 250 B.C.	1	II	(a)	No expenditure at present required.	.. .. ..	
2	Godāvari ..	Ellore ..	Guṇṭapalle ..	Five Buddhist rock-cut caves; structural chaitya and stūpa lately excavated; and a number of mounds covering stūpas, &c.	35	Early Buddhist remains of the highest importance. Date about 150 B.C. Only examples of their class as yet discovered in the Presidency.	2	II	(b)	.. .. ..	(1) No funds .. (2) To a certain extent. (3) Doubtful.	A small subsidy might be offered to keep the caves free of vegetation, prevent removal of bricks or stones from the chaitya or stūpa and disturbance of the mounds.
3	Kistna ..	Nandigâma ..	Jaggayyapêta.	Buddhist remains on the hill.	44	Among the oldest Buddhist relics in Southern India.	3	II	(a)	Remains placed in charge of Deputy Tahsildar.	.. .. ..	
4	Do. ..	Krōsūru ..	Amarāvati ..	The stūpa	63, 64	The most important known Buddhist site in the South.	4	I	(a)	The mound surrounding it should be enclosed with a hedge of prickly-pear. A few repairs should be made to the watchman's hut.	.. .. ..	The watchman should be obliged to reside in the hut built for his accommodation. At present he lives in the village, as the hut was lately filled with marbles. Unless this is done, the watcher is of very little use. The whole mound, including the pit containing the stūpa, is used as a general retiring ground for the whole village. It must be the watchman's duty to put a stop to this. During my last visit I observed that some villagers had encroached on, and erected fences on a portion of, the ground. This had escaped the attention of the watcher. If a hedge is thickly planted, leaving only a small opening with a strong gate, it would be possible to dispense with the services of the watchman.
5	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Inscription on a rock west of Dharanikōṭa.	*id.*	Of palæographical value ..	5	I	(a)	To be placed in charge of village headman.	.. .. ..	
6	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	All the inscriptions at the Amarēśvara temple.	*id.*	Of historical value ..	6	I	(b)	.. .. ..	(1) Funds available. (2) Yes, if caste Hindus. (3) Yes.	
7	Do. ..	Narasarāvupēṭa.	Chēzarla ..	Śrī Kappōtēśvara temple and caves.	68	A most important temple, of great age, being a Buddhist chaitya now used as a Hindu temple. The only complete one yet found in India.	7	I	(b)	.. .. ..	The Zamindâr of Narasarāvupēṭa is the trustee. (3) Might, if addressed.	
8	Nellore ..	Ongole ..	Kanuparti ..	The Buddhist white marble sculptures in the village.	138	Of archæological value ..	8	I	(b)	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Some are lying on the roads; others are built into temples. The village headman might be instructed to look after the former; the temple authorities can be trusted to look after the latter.

Serial Number.	District. 1	Taluk. 2	Village. 3	Name of Monument. 4	Reference to Vol. I, Sewell's List of Antiquities. 5	Reason for conservation. 6	Classification. 7	Classification. 8	Suggestions for conservation of Monuments (a) in charge of Government. 9	Monuments (b) in charge of private bodies or individuals. 10	Remarks. 11
						I.—BUDDHIST REMAINS—cont. 250 B.C. TO 500 A.D.					
9	Kistna ..	Krôsūru ..	Garikapādu Agrahāram.	The Buddhist stūpa with sculptures in a mound.	66	One of the oldest Buddhist stūpas yet discovered in the Presidency.	I	(b)	.. .. ..	(1) No funds needed .. (2) Yes.	On the discovery of this monument, suggestions were made for the planting of a Cactus hedge. (G.O., No. 382 of 30th April 1889.) Nothing further is required than that the village headman may occasionally see that no breaks occur in the hedge, and so prevent cattle straying in and destroying the sculptures.
						II.—PALLAVA CAVES AND STRUCTURES. 500 A.D. TO 700 A.D.					
10	Kistna ..	Bezvāḍa ..	Bezvāḍa ..	The group of rock cuttings on the hills, including 5 caves, 1 buried monolithic temple, and 2 rock platforms with sculptures	47, 49	Of archæological interest ..	II	(a)	Should be in charge of Tahsildar and Village Munsif to prevent any vegetation taking root. A yearly report should be sent to the Collector. One cave is filled with mud and requires clearing.	.. .. ..	These are very early examples of Brahmanical cave temples.
11	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Malikārjuna temple ..	id.	Of archæological and architectural value.	II	(b)	.. .. ..	The temple is well looked after.	
12	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Nagarēśvara temple on hillside.	id.	Do. do. ..	II	(a)	The temple is deserted. Requires occasional inspection to prevent plants taking root.	.. .. ..	
13	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mogulrâzapuram.	Four groups of caves at base of the hills and one on the hillside.	50	Archæologically valuable ..	II	(a)	Vegetation must be prevented taking root.	.. .. ..	These caves are similar in style and date to those at Bezvâḍa.
14	Do. ..	Guntur ..	Uṇḍavalle ..	The four-storeyed cave, with four smaller caves and rock sculptures.	76	Do. do. ..	II	(a)	Do. do. ..	.. .. ..	Do. do.
15	North Arcot.	Wālājāpet ..	Mahēndravāḍi.	Monolithic rock-cut temple.	162	Do. do. ..	II	(a)	Do. do. The village headman to be in charge.	.. .. ..	
16	Do ..	Arcot ..	Māmaṇḍūr ..	Two rock-cut caves, sculptures and inscriptions.	166	Do. do. They are interesting as being in the same style as some at the Seven Pagodas.	II (16, 17)	(a) (16, 17)	A wooden railing should be put up in front. (16, 17)	.. .. ..	In one of the caves is a valuable Pallava inscription, which has been partly destroyed by fires being lighted against it. They had previously been used as cattle pens. (16, 17)
17	Do. ..	Do. ..	Narasapālaiyam.	Two rock-cut caves ..	166	Do. do. ..					
18	Do. ..	Do. ..	Pāñchapāṇḍavamalai.	Rock-cut sculptures and caves.	166	Archæologically valuable ..	II	(a)	Vegetation prevented destroying them.	.. .. ..	
19	Do. ..	Wandiwash ..	Śiyamaṅgalam.	Rock-cut temple and sculptures.	170	Do. do. ..	II	(b)	.. .. ..	In charge of temple trustees. (1) No funds. (2) Yes. (3) Yes.	A Pallava cave, with Chōḷa maṇḍapa, built in front. The trustees might be requested not to whitewash the inscriptions.
20	Chingleput.	Chingleput ..	Pallâvaram ..	Cave in Pâñchapāṇḍava hill.	189	Do. do. ..	II	(b)	.. .. ..	Worship is carried on ..	Should not be whitewashed or blocked up with mud walls.
21	Do. ..	Conjeeveram.	Conjeeveram (Kāñchīpuram).	Kailāsanātha temple ..	176 and II, 264.	A most important sculptured temple. Date about 500 A.D.	I	(b)	.. .. ..	(1) No funds .. (2) Yes. (3) The sculptures and inscriptions were whitewashed a few years ago.	This temple is coeval with the "Seven Pagodas." It is covered with sculptures and inscriptions of similar style and date. A small subsidy should be given to keep down vegetation. The priests might be induced not to repeat the whitewashing.

II.—PALLAVA CAVES AND STRUCTURES—*cont.*

500 A.D. TO 700 A.D.

Serial Number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of Monument.	Reference to Vol. I Sewell's List of Antiquities.	Reason for conservation.	Classification.		Suggestions for conservation of Monuments (a) in charge of Government.	Monuments (b) in charge of private bodies or individuals.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
22	Chingleput.	Conjeeveram.	Conjeeveram (Kāñchīpuram).	Vaikuṇtha Perumāḷ temple.	176 and II, 264.	A most important sculptured temple. Its tower is designed after the form of a Buddhist vihāra.	I	(*b*)	.. .. ..	(1) Funds available, but scanty. (2) Priests very bigoted. They do not allow a European inside the main courtyard. (3) The trustees will do a little, but not much.	This temple is of the first importance. Its date is similar to that above noted. It is in good preservation, and does not at present require Government aid.
23	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mâtaṅgēśvara temple ..	*id.*	Two important temples with porches resembling some of the caves at the Seven Pagodas. (23 and 24)	I (23 and 24)	(*b*)	.. .. ..	(1) No funds. (2) Yes. (3) Yes.	The towers of both temples are much ruined. They should be repaired at State cost.
24	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Muktēśvara temple ..	*id.*						
25	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Airāvatēśvara temple and Tirupurāntakēśvara temple.	*id.*	A small but archæologically important temple of the same style as those noted above.	I	(*a*)	Requires clearance of vegetation and stripping of the plaster and bricks which hide the sculptures.	.. .. ..	
26	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	*id.*	Do. do. ..	I	(*b*)	.. .. ..	Requires clearance of vegetation.	A small grant should be made for clearance of vegetation.
27	Do. ..	Do. ..	Tiruppadikunṛam.	Small Pallava temple ..	188 and II, 266.	Do. do. ..	II	(*a*)	Nothing required at present.	.. .. ..	
28	Do. ..	Do. ..	Māmallapuram (Seven Pagodas).	All the rock-cut and structural remains as below:— STRUCTURES. Pidari temples. (6) Alêva temple or Shore temple. (8) Site of Chetty's temple. (9) Pundarikapuskarinī. (10) & (11) Maṇḍapas. (12) Dolûtsava maṇḍapa. (13) Sthalasayana temple (inside). (14) Emberuman temple. (19) Isvara temple. (24) Ganêsa temple. (27) Râyalu gôpuras. (34) Isvara temple. (47) Stone choultry. (53) Gengoṇḍa maṇḍapa. (54) Mukuntunayenar temple. CAVES AND SCULPTURES. (5) Seven pidaris, one figure and liṅga. (7) Mahishâsura rock. (15) Kṛishṇa maṇḍapa. (16) Unfinished cave. (17) Arjuna's penance. (18) Monkey sculpture. (20) Gopi's churn. (21) Cave. (22) Elephants, monkeys and peacock.	189	.. .. ..	I	(*a*)	These monuments need periodical inspection to keep them free of vegetation and accumulations of sand. The stone under-pinning of the foundations at the Shore temple requires careful attention to see that the encroachment of the sea does not wash it away. The Vishṇu temple (No. 13), its attached maṇḍapas, the Varâha temple and cave (No. 35), all in use for worship, should be kept in repair by the temple authorities.	.. ..	A watchman's pay is defrayed from conservation funds. *N.B.*—The numbers in brackets opposite each example are those in the survey map of the place included in the portfolio of drawings of which a few were printed by order of the Duke of Buckingham.

Serial Number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of Monument.	Reference to Vol. I, Sewell's List of Antiquities.	Reason for conservation.	Classification.		Suggestions for conservation of Monuments (a) in charge of Government.	Monuments (b) in charge of private bodies or individuals.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
						II.—PALLAVA CAVES AND STRUCTURES—*cont.* 500 A.D. TO 700 A.D.					
	Chingleput.	Conjeeveram.	Māmallapuram (Seven Pagodas).	(23) Krishna's butter-ball. (25) Cave. (26) Lamp niches on rock. (28) Dharmarâja's throne. (29) Draupadi's rock. (30) Cave. (31) Stone couch. (32) Mahâsura cave. (36) Lion. (37) Draupadi's ratha. (38) Nandi. (40) Elephant. (35) Varâha temple and cave. (44) Cave. (45) Arjuna's penance. (46) Cave. (48) Râmanujayyar cave. (49) Stone couch. (50) Kotskal mandapa. (51) Cave. (52) Cave, and Cave discovered by Survey. MONOLITHIC RATHAS. (2) Pidâri ratha. (3) Do. (4) Valaiyam Kuthai rathas. (33) Ratha. (39) Arjuna's ratha. (41) Nakula and Sahadêva's rathas. (42) Bhîma's ratha. (43) Dharmarâja's ratha.							
29	Do. ..	Chingleput ..	Sāluvânkuppam.	Two caves and a rock ..	189	.. .. ..	I	(a)	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
						III.—CHŌḶA AND PĀNḌYAN TEMPLES. 11TH CENTURY *et seq.*					
30	Trichinopoly.	Udaiyârpâlaiyam.	Gangaikonda-chôlapuram.	Brihadêśvarasvāmi temple.	264	Important, both historically and architecturally.	Main tower I. Front gôpura II.	(b)	.. .. ..	In charge of temple trustees. (1) Funds available, but not much. (2) Yes. (3) Yes.	They had previously promised to keep the walls and towers free of vegetation, but at present they are overgrown with plants. The front gôpura is in a dangerous state, and needs immediate repairs.
31	Chingleput.	Conjeeveram.	Kuram ..	Perumāl temple ..	187	Archæologically important ..	II	(b)	.. .. ..	....	Nothing required at present.
32	Kistna ..	Bâpatla ..	Bâpatla ..	All the inscriptions ..	81	Historically important ..	II	(b)	.. .. ..	(1) Funds available. (2) Yes. (3) Yes.	
33	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mōtupalle ..	The Chōla temple, with inscriptions.	83	.. .. ..	II	(b)	.. .. ..	Do.	

Serial Number.	District. 1	Taluk. 2	Village. 3	Name of Monument. 4	Reference to Vol. I., Sewell's List of Antiquities. 5	Reason for conservation. 6	Classification. 7	8	Suggestions for conservation of Monuments (*a*) in charge of Government. 9	Monuments (*b*) in charge of private bodies or individuals. 10	Remarks. 11
III.—CHŌḶA AND PĀṆḌYAN TEMPLES—*cont.* 11TH CENTURY *et seq.*											
34	Chingleput.	Conjeeveram.	Conjeeveram (Kāñchīpuram).	Jvariharēśvara temple ..	180	Archæologically valuable ..	II	(*b*)	.. .. ..	(1) No funds .. (2) Yes. (3) Yes.	This is a small but interesting architectural building with some fine sculpture in good preservation.
35	Do. ..	Do. ..	Maṇimaṅgalam.	The old temple with apsidal gôpura.	187	Do. ..	II	(*b*)	.. .. ..	Do. ..	There are some valuable inscriptions on the walls. The income from the lands in possession is hardly sufficient for worship.
36	Do. ..	Do. ..	Somaṅgalam ..	Somanâtha temple ..	..	Do. ..	II	(*b*)	.. .. ..	(1) No funds. (2) Yes. (3) Yes.	
37	Do. ..	Chingleput ..	Vaṇḍalūr ..	The Chōḷa temple ..	II, 267	Do. ..	II	(*b*)	.. .. ..	In charge of a Mirassidar, who agrees to conserve it. (2) Yes. (3) Yes.	
38	Do. ..	Do. ..	Tennêri ..	Large Siva temple ..	188	Do. ..	II	(*a*)	Clearance from plants ..	.. .. ..	
39	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Lesser Siva temple ..	*id.*	Do. ..	II	(*b*)	.. .. ..	(1) No funds. (2) Yes. (3) Yes.	Nothing at present needed.
40	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ârapâkkam ..	Siva temple	176	Architecturally valuable ..	II	(*b*)	.. .. ..	(1) No funds. (2) Yes. (3) Yes.	
41	Madura ..	Rāmnād Zamindāri.	Dēvīpatnam ..	Jaganâtha temple ..	298 and II, 273	Archæologically valuable ..	II	(*b*)	.. .. ..	(1) Ample funds. (2) Yes. (3) Yes.	
42	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Tilakēśvara temple ..	*id.*	Do. ..	II	(*b*)	.. .. ..	Do. do.	
43	Do. ..	Do. ..	Rāmēśvaram.	The two-storeyed maṇḍapa near Rāmēśvaram.	300, 301	Architecturally valuable ..	II	(*b*)	.. .. ..	Do. do.	
44	Do. ..	Madura ..	Tiruppuraṅkunram.	Rock-cut cave and inscriptions.	295	Historical, Pāṇḍyan dynasty.	II	(*b*)	.. .. ..	Do. do.	
45	North Arcot.	Chittoor ..	Mêlpâḍi ..	Somanātha temple ..	155	Architecturally valuable ..	II	(*a*)	Requires inspection to prevent plants taking root.	.. .. ..	
46	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Chôḷēśvara temple ..	*id.*	Of archæological interest ..	II	(*a*)	Do. do. ..	.. .. ..	A deserted temple with some good carving.
47	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	The great temple and inscriptions.	277	Of high architectural and historical value.	I	(*b*)	.. .. ..	Temple funds available. (2) Yes. (3) Yes.	
IV.—CHĀLUKYAN TEMPLES. 12TH TO 14TH CENTURY.											
48	Bellary ..	Huvinahaḍgalli.	Māgalā ..	Venugopālasvāmi temple.	108	Of architectural value with some beautiful carvings.	I	(*a*)	Deserted. The roof leaks and requires some repair. The village officers should be responsible for its safe custody.	.. .. ..	*N.B.*—These Chālukyan temples are among the finest examples of art in the Presidency. They are built in a fine grained black stone resembling marble and profusely covered with the most minute and beautiful ornament in black-stone. Whitewash completely spoils the effect; yet the reason some are not whitewashed is simply lack of funds. The temples at Hīrahaḍgalli and Nīlaguṇḍa are much ruined by vegetation. A subsidy should be offered to have the plants removed and the fallen sculptures laid in a safe place near the temples. They require urgent attention. The other temples mentioned are in fairly good condition.
49	Do. ..	Do. ..	Hīrahaḍgalli.	Kattēśvara temple ..	107	Do. do. ..	I	(*b*)	.. .. ..	(1) No funds. (2) Yes. (3) Yes.	
50	Do. ..	Do. ..	Huvinahaḍgalli.	Kallēśvara temple ..	*id.*	Do. do. ..	I	(*b*)	.. .. ..	Do. do.	
51	Do. ..	Harpanahaḷḷi.	Bāgali ..	Do. ..	108	Do. do. ..	I	(*b*)	.. .. ..	Do. do.	
52	Do. ..	Do. ..	Nīlaguṇḍa ..	Bhīmēśvara temple ..	109	Do. do. ..	I	(*b*)	.. .. ..	Do. do.	

IV.—CHĀLUKYAN TEMPLES—*cont.*

12TH TO 14TH CENTURY.

Serial Number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of Monument.	Reference to Vol. I, Sewell's List of Antiquities.	Reason for conservation.	Classification.		Suggestions for conservation of Monuments (*a*) in charge of Government.	Monuments (*b*) in charge of private bodies or individuals.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
53	Bellary ..	Harpanahaḷḷi.	Kuruvatti ..	Malikârjuna temple ..	109	Of architectural value with some beautiful carvings.	I	(*b*)	.. .. ..	(1) Has funds. (2) Yes. (3) Parts of the temple are periodically white washed.	
54	Anantapur.	Dharmavaram.	Koimbadāru.	Siva temple	117	A beautifully carved temple, combining Chālukyan and Jaina features in its sculptures.	I	(*b*)	.. .. ..	(1) Has funds. (2) & (3) Uncertain. No whitewash when last inspected.	

V.—JAINA TEMPLES.

14TH CENTURY *et seq.*

Serial Number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of Monument.	Reference to Vol. I, Sewell's List of Antiquities.	Reason for conservation.	Classification.		Suggestions for conservation of Monuments (*a*) in charge of Government.	Monuments (*b*) in charge of private bodies or individuals.	Remarks.
55	Bellary ..	Hospett ..	Vijayanagar ..	Group of six Jaina temples on rock south of Srī Pampāpati temple.	106	Of architectural value ..	II	(*a*)	Deserted. Vegetation should be prevented from taking root; some rubbish cleared out; and persons prevented from removing stones.	.. .. ..	
56	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ganigetta temple near Kamalāpuram.	*id.*	Of architectural and historical value.	II	(*a*)	Deserted. The inscription on the dipdān should be looked after by the village officer.	.. .. ..	
57	North Arcot.	Pōlūr ..	Tirumali ..	Rock-cut caves, sculptures, maṇḍapas in front, with paintings and inscriptions.	170	Of archæological and historical interest.	II	(*b*)	.. .. ..	In charge of temple trustees. (1) Some funds available. (2) Yes. (3) Yes.	In front of some of the caves are brick maṇḍapas with unique paintings on plaster. The brickwork is in need of repair, and the paintings should be protected.
58	Do. ..	Chittoor ..	Vallimalai ..	Jaina sculptures and inscriptions on the hill.	156	Do. do. ..	II	(*a*)	Require nothing at present.	.. .. ..	
59	Chingleput.	Conjeeveram.	Tiruppadikuṇram.	The Jaina temple ..	188 and II, 266.	Of architectural value ..	II	(*b*)	.. .. ..	(1) Funds available .. (2) Yes. (3) Probably.	The temple is covered with whitewash.
60	South Canara.	Mangalore ..	Mūdabidri ..	The old Jaina basti; sculptures in the rājā's palace and tombs of Jaina priests.	235	Archæologically and architecturally important.	I	(*b*)	.. .. ..	(1) Funds available .. (2) Yes. (3) Yes.	In the case of these monuments, they are connected with temples or individuals receiving allowances from Government for their maintenance or for the maintenance of religious worship therein, &c., in lieu of resumed lands or assignments of land revenue resumed. The Collector recommends that his department be responsible for inspection, and that strict orders be issued to ensure conservation by the temple authorities, &c. If this is done under the direction of the officer charged by Government with the conservation of ancient architectural remains, it would secure all that is required.
61	Madura ..	Madura ..	Yānamalai ..	The Jaina cave ..	..	Of archæological interest ..	II	(*b*)	.. .. ..	(1) Funds available .. (2) Yes. (3) Yes.	Nothing at present required.
62	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Sculptures and inscriptions on the rock.	..	Do. ..	II	(*a*)	Nothing required at present.	.. .. ..	

Serial Number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of Monument.	Reference to Vol. I, Sewell's List of Antiquities.	Reason for conservation.	Classification.		Suggestions for conservation of Monuments (a) in charge of Government.	Monuments (b) in charge of private bodies or individuals.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				VI.—LATER DRAVIDIAN TEMPLES.							
				15th Century et seq.							
63	Bellary	Hospett	Anantaśâyanaguḍi.	The large ruined temple	105	Of great architectural interest	II	(a)	The village officials should be warned to prevent any injury to the building.	..	The building is well deserving of conservation. Removal and prevention of vegetation is what is principally required.
64	Do.	Do.	Vijayanagar	Vithalasvāmi temple	106	Of architectural and historical importance.					
65	Do.	Do.	Do.	Krishṇasvāmi temple	*id.*	Do. do.				..	
66	Do.	Do.	Do.	Achyutarâyanasvāmi temple.	*id.*	Do. do.					
67	Do.	Do.	Do.	Monolithic statue of Narasiṁha.	107	Do. do.	II	(a)	All these temples are deserted. They principally require the occasional removal of vegetation; and the prevention of digging by treasure-seekers.		
68	Do.	Do.	Do.	Hazâra Rāma temple, with sculptures on the court walls.	106	Do. do.					
69	Do.	Do.	Do.	Pattabirâmasvāmi temple.	107	Do. do.					
70	Do.	Do.	Do.	Malavanta Raghunātha temple.	106	Do. do.	II	(b)	..	(1) No funds (2) Yes. (3) Yes.	This temple was deserted till within a few years ago, when a pūjâri took possession (see G.O., No. 1379, P., of 26th September 1887).
71	Anantapur.	Tādpatri	Tādpatri	The two gôpuras noted by Dr. Fergusson, the stone ratha, and inscriptions of A.D. 1007, 1509 and 1513.	117	The buildings are of architectural, and the inscriptions of historical importance.	I	(b)	..	(1) The temple authorities have funds, and will keep the buildings in order. (2) Yes. (3) Yes.	
72	Do.	Pennakoṇḍa	Pennakoṇḍa	Iśvara temple	119	Of architectural interest	II	(b)	..	(1) No funds. (2) Yes. (3) Yes.	
73	Do.	Do.	Do.	Râmasvāmi temple	120	Do.	II	(b)	..	Do. do.	
74	Madura	Tirumaṅgalam	Kōvilpatti	The temple	289	Architecturally valuable	II	(a)	Orders have recently been passed for its conservation.	..	See G.O., No. 18, Public, of 9th January 1891.
75	Do.	Madura	Allagarkôil	The temple, with two tanks on the hill.	..	Of archæological interest	II	(b)	..	(1) Has funds. (2) (3) Uncertain.	
76	North Arcot.	Vellore	Vellore	Jalakanṭēśvara temple	164	Of much architectural interest	I	(a)	In charge of the Military Department. No present expenditure necessary.	..	
77	Kurnool	Nandikōtkûr.	Srīśailaṁ	The temple and an inscription of A.D. 1516.	90, 91	Archæologically and historically important.	I	(b)	..	(1) Funds available. (2) Yes. (3) Yes.	Dr. Burgess visited this place and states that it is of great antiquity and interest, but very little known.
				VII.—MILITARY ARCHITECTURE.							
				Forts (Hindu and European).							
78	Kistna	Bezvāḍa	Koṇḍapalle	Fort and palace on the hill	49	An interesting old fort	II	(a)	To be placed in charge of village headman, and an allowance made for clearance of vegetation.	..	
79	Do.	Krōsūru	Amarāvati	Fort of Dharanikōta	63	Of archæological value	II	(a)	To be in charge of village officers.	..	
80	Bellary	Hospett	Vijayanagar.	The fortifications	106	Of archæological importance.	II	(a)	The village officers at Hampi and Kamalāpuram to prevent removal of stones.	..	This is a specially interesting example of Hindu fortification of considerable extent. Some domed gateways, with stucco arabesque ornaments, remain in fair condition. These might be occasionally examined to see that they are free of vegetation.
81	Anantapur.	Gooty	Gooty	The fort and its buildings and inscriptions, also fortifications at foot of hill.	115	A valuable specimen of hill forts.	II	(a)	Its condition should be reported on at intervals.	..	

Serial Number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of Monument.	Reference to Vol. I, Sewell's List of Antiquities.	Reason for conservation.	Classification.		Suggestions for conservation of Monuments (a) in charge of Government.	Monuments (b) in charge of private bodies or individuals.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				VII.—MILITARY ARCHITECTURE—*cont.*							
				FORTS (HINDU AND EUROPEAN)—*cont.*							
82	Anantapur.	Pennakoṇḍa..	Pennakoṇḍa..	The fort	119, 120	An interesting example ..	II	(*a*)	In charge of the Revenue officials stationed at the place.	.. .. ..	Many articles of sculpture are found lying about the place. These should be stored as at present in the Head Assistant Collector's Office.
83	North Arcot.	Chandragiri..	Chandragiri..	The fort with its buildings on the hill. The lower fort with palace buildings	150, 151	Architecturally important ..	II	(*a*)	The upper fort to be kept free of vegetation. The palace and lower fort are in special charge of the Public Works Department.	.. .. ..	
84	Do ..	Arcot ..	Arcot ..	The Delhi gate ..	165	Of historical interest ..	II	(*a*)	Suggestions have been made for its conservation.	.. .. ..	
85	Do. ..	Vellore ..	Vellore ..	The fort	164	Of archæological and historical interest.	II	(*a*)	In charge of the Military Department.	.. .. ..	
86	Salem ..	Kṛishṇagiri ..	Kṛishṇagiri ..	Do.	195	Of archæological interest ..	II	(*a*)	Should be inspected occasionally by Public Works Department Officers.	.. .. ..	
87	South Arcot.	Tiṇḍivanam ..	Gingee ..	The hill fort with buildings and sculptures.	207	Do. do. ..	II	(*a*)	Government, in the Forest Department, have allotted Rs. 200 every year for clearance of vegetation. The work might probably be done at a lesser cost.	.. .. ..	
88	Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly.	The fort with temple inscriptions. Nadir Shah's mosque and inscriptions.	268, 269	Of architectural interest ..	II	(*a*)	Nothing required to the fort at present.	.. .. ..	
89	Madura ..	Dindigul ..	Dindigul ..	The fort with inscription.	289	Of archæological and historical interest.	II	(*a*)	No expenditure at present necessary.	.. .. ..	
90	Do. ..	Madura ..	Allagarkôil ..	The fort	..	Of archæological interest ..	II	(*a*)	Should be freed of vegetation.	.. .. ..	Part of the outlay might be recovered by sale of firewood cut down.
91	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	The fort enclosing the great temple.	277	Of historical interest ..	II	(*a*)	The fort is in fairly good condition, but is covered with vegetation.	.. .. ..	The fort is one that has played an important part in the history of this part of the country. Some of the walls are built of brick, faced with comparatively thin slabs of stone, which are only connected with the brickwork by binders fixed at intervals. When plants take root in the joints, large portions of the masonry facing are liable to fall off.
				VIII.—EXAMPLES OF CIVIL ARCHITECTURE.							
92	Bellary ..	Hospett ..	Vijayanagar..	The Mahâmanami dibha or sculptured throne.	107	Of archæological importance.	II	(*a*)	Plants should be prevented taking root.	.. .. ..	The basement of the building is covered with rows of fine sculpture in bas relief, and the front ornamented in black stone.
93	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Group of palace buildings, including council room, concert hall, zenâna, elephants' stables, three towers, and vasanta manḍapa.	..	Of archæological and architectural importance.	II (93–95)	(*a*) (93–95)	The buildings are in good condition, but some damage has been done to the walls by plants. Some of the stucco ornaments and balustrades require repair. (93–95)	.. .. ..	These buildings have some fine examples of stucco arabesques and perforated balustrades. When coolies are engaged cutting down plants, damage to these ornaments should be specially guarded against.
94	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Queen's baths	*id.*	Do. do. ..					
95	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Two pavilions west from Hazâra Râma temple.	106	Do. do. ..					

Serial Number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of Monument.	Reference to Vol. I, Sewell's List of Antiquities.	Reason for conservation.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
						VIII.—EXAMPLES OF CIVIL ARCHITECTURE—*cont.*
96	Bellary ..	Hospett ..	Vijayanagar..	Ancient bazaars at Hampi, viz. :		
				(1) In front of Srī Pampâpati temple.	107	Of archæological and architectural importance.
				(2) In front of Kṛishna temple.	*id.*	Do. do.
				(3) In front of Achyuta temple.	*id.*	Do. do.
97	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Two Muhammadan tombs on road to Hospett.	*id.*	Do. do. ..
98	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Group of Muhammadan tombs at Kaderâmapuram.	*id.*	Do. do. ..
99	Anantapur..	Pennakoṇḍa..	Pennakoṇḍa.	The Gahannamahâl ..	119	Do. do. ..
100	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Two detached pavilions in fields.	*id.*	Do. do. ..
101	Madura ..	Madura ..	Madura ..	Tirumala Nayak's Palace.	292	Of high architectural importance.
102	Do. ..	Do. ..	Allagarkôil ..	Do. ..	..	A ruined building of great interest, resembling the Madura palace on a smaller scale.
103	Cuddapah..	Vayalpâḍ ..	Gurramkoṇḍa.	The Mahâl	134	Of architectural interest ..
104	North Arcot	Vellore ..	Abdullâpuram.	Abdul Mahâl	164	Do. ..
						IX.—CHRISTI[illegible] REMAINS.
105	Kistna ..	Masulipatam.	Masulipatam.	Dutch cemetery ..	53	Contains sculptured tombs [illegible] much interest.
106	Chingleput.	Ponnēri ..	Pulicat ..	Do. ..	173	Do. do.
107	Do. ..	Saidapet ..	The Little Mount.	The rock-cut cave under the church.	175	Traditionally the site of [illegible] Thomas' martyrdom.
108	Do. ..	Do. ..	St. Thomas' Mount.	The cross in the church on the hill.	*id.*	Archæologically valuable

Serial Number.	Classification.		Suggestions for conservation of Monuments (*a*) in charge of Government.	Monuments (*b*) in charge of private bodies or individuals.	Remarks.
	7	8	9	10	11
					ARCHITECTURE—*cont.*
96	II	(*b*)	.. .. ..	These are in charge of temple authorities.	
	II	(*a*)	Require no repairs at present.	.. .. ..	
	II	(*a*)			
97	II	(*a*)	Do. do. ..	.. .. ..	
98	II	(*a*)	Do. do. ..	.. .. ..	
99	I	(*a*)	Used as public offices, and kept in order by the P.W.D	.. .. ..	
100	II	(*a*)	Require no immediate repairs.	.. .. ..	
101	I	(*a*)	Used as Public Offices and kept in good repair; special sums have been granted for the purpose.	.. .. ..	
102	II	(*a*)	Requires clearance from the vegetation which has overrun it.	.. .. ..	Some part of the outlay might be recovered by sale of firewood.
103	I	(*a*)	Orders for conservation were passed some time ago.	.. .. ..	See G.O., No. 1152 W., of 17th April 1888, and G.O., No. 68 W., Public Works, of 11th January 1890.
104	I	(*a*)	Nothing necessary at present.	.. .. ..	
					REMAINS.
105	II	(*a*)	Should be in charge of the District Collector.	.. .. ..	
106	II	(*a*)	Is kept in very good repair. Present arrangements should be continued.	.. .. ..	
107	II	(*b*)	.. .. ..	(1) No funds; but no expenditure necessary. (2) Yes. (3) Yes.	
108	II	(*b*)	.. .. ..	Do. do.	

APPENDIX.

1.—PRE-HISTORIC MONUMENTS.

These exist all over the country and are well known to all villagers under such names as Pâñchapâṇḍava kôils (temples of the five Pâṇḍavas) and the like. They consist of circular and square stone enclosures, surrounding dolmens, menhirs, &c., made up of large blocks of stones placed on each other, generally in the form of a square chamber. They have originally been burial-places, though subsequently some have been put to other uses, such as dwellings and the like. Another class is composed of globular and longitudinal terracotta kists containing sepulchral remains.

With such a large number scattered over almost every part of the country, it would be hopeless to attempt any thing in the way of conservation, nor do they generally require anything except to be guarded from the occasional visits of railway contractors and villagers in search of stone slabs or treasure. Pre-historic remains should be in charge of the district authorities. In most cases, villagers think they are doing no wrong in destroying these remains. If village headmen were led to understand that Government wished these relics to be untouched, it would be sufficient for most of them. I would suggest that Collectors of districts issue a general order to this effect.

2.—MOUNDS COVERING REMAINS OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

In the southern districts of the Presidency these generally cover the remains of deserted towns. In the northern districts of Vizâgapatâm, Gañjâm, Godâvarî and Kistna they are numerous, and generally cover Buddhist remains. It is important that these should be undisturbed, as some of them contain the earliest relics in this country. The villagers are in the habit of digging into them when they want bricks for building purposes and marble sculptures to be burnt into lime. Contractors also, are apt to work destruction in any neighbourhood in which they may be engaged. It is well known that many of the Amarâvati marbles were destroyed in this manner, and damage has been done at other sites, but this occurred many years back, before the value of such relics was appreciated. Vandalism may still, however, be committed in the way I have named, and it would be well to guard against it as far as possible.

No expenditure on the conservation of these mounds is necessary. They only require to be protected from the depredations I have alluded to. This has been carried out in the Kistna district, the mounds of which have been catalogued, and orders on the subject issued by Government.* Though the remains of the three first-named districts have not as yet been explored, it is to be expected that as they were the chief centres of Buddhism in the early centuries of the Christian era, that many Buddhist relics may yet exist. It is thus of the utmost importance that their destruction should be prevented. This would be accomplished if the Collectors issued orders similar to those carried out in the Kistna district. It would greatly facilitate future investigations if such mounds as are known to contain bricks or marbles were specially noted. In making out the lists, modern artificial mounds, such as those raised from the manufacture of salt (uppu dibbas), should not be entered.

* G.O., No. 462 P., dated 29th May 1889.

3.—NOTES ON THE CONSERVATION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

1 *General Principles.*—The chief object of conservation in the great majority of cases should be preservation rather than restoration or renewal; the intention is not so much to build a lot of new work in imitation of what it is thought may have been, but to preserve what is left.

"It may be laid down as a first principle that, as the funds will necessarily be limited, they should be economised in such a way as to preserve as far as practicable as many of the most important ancient works as possible. And to this end *preservation* should in all cases alone be aimed at, and in none, except perhaps where special funds were otherwise provided, should money be spent on restoration."* The following extract from a set of rules on the subject issued by the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1888 clearly sets forth the objects to be attained. It refers to buildings in England, but is equally applicable to those in India.

"Never forget that the reparation of an ancient church, or other remnant of ancient architecture, however humble, is a work to be entered upon with totally different feelings from a new work, or from the repairs of a modern building.

"The object is not simply to put the work in good repair, but to *preserve* and *perpetuate* an authentic specimen of the ancient Arts of our country. Every ancient building has historical value, and though you may feel that its state of repair would at first sight suggest its renewal, or that you could execute the work better anew, never forget that all its value is gone when its authenticity is destroyed; and that your duty is not its *renewal* but its *preservation.* Be careful, therefore, never lightly to condemn an ancient work as being too far gone to be preserved, as every such object destroyed is a national loss." "The duty, therefore, of all those having charge of ancient buildings should be not so much the renewal of what remains as its preservation; and this should embrace every portion of original work which it is in any way possible to save, for it must be remembered that new work is of no value or interest, except so far as it serves to preserve the ancient design, and that no interest will ever be attached to it unless original parts remain to attest its authenticity."

* Dr. Burgess' Conservation Report, 1885.

2. *Repairs.*—For those cases, which either in whole or in part have reached such a state of decay that repairs are absolutely necessary, it will be desirable to note the principles which should be considered in carrying out the work. These are principally intended to prevent such buildings being modernized.

3. *Special supervision over workmen, necessary.*—When it is considered that the work of conservation is a special one and that, during its progress, much of the detail, of the ornament and moulded work must be left to the workmen, it will be obvious that the general rules on the subject should be noted. These workmen are good copyists, but unable to originate; they are accustomed to work with a stereotyped series of modern imitations of classic details, which they apply indiscriminately in place and out of it on all classes of buildings. If left to themselves, it is evident that they will perpetrate many incongruities.

The successful preservation of old work must, therefore, depend largely on the instructions given to, and the supervision exercised over, these men.

4. *Usual classes of work.*—The work to be undertaken in South Indian temples and other buildings is principally confined to stone, brick, plaster and occasional examples of wood work.

5. *Ruin caused by vegetation.*—In this country the principal factor in causing ruin is the growth of plants in the joints of the masonry. Their removal must, therefore, always form the chief part of the work of conservation; for, if the cause of ruin is removed, the buildings, being usually of sound and massive construction, would stand for ages. One of the most destructive of plants is the *Ficus Indica* or banyan. These, when once firmly rooted, are difficult to eradicate, and latterly destroy the strongest wall. They should, therefore, be cleared out immediately they make their appearance. Special attention should be paid to see that the roots are completely destroyed, for even the smallest plants usually have a most surprising vitality.

6. *Utilization of ancient buildings.*—Instances occasionally occur, in which it is desired to utilize an ancient building, and adapt it to modern requirements. Among other examples are the palaces at Madura and Pennakonda, and the Mahâl at Gurramkonda. The two former have been converted into courts and public offices, and the latter into a rest-house. These cases form exceptions to the general rule, for new parts have sometimes to be built to provide the necessary accommodation. In restoring the ancient portions, the ordinary rules should, as far as possible, be made to apply. The old work should remain intact; its demolition should be avoided. The value of the ancient building will be entirely destroyed if the result is its conversion into a copy of a modern bungalow. The new additions should harmonize with the original design, and no modern incongruities should be allowed to appear. Examples of what to avoid will be the insertion of modern classic piers, balustrades, cornices, or such like details in an ancient Hindu or Muhammadan building.

7. *Replacement of missing architectural details.*—Should it be necessary at any time to replace any architectural detail which has disappeared, examination should be made of any similar feature in another part of the building itself, or on one of similar style in the neighbourhood. The necessary information may also be supplied by the Archæological Department.

8. *Ancient ground levels.*—In ancient buildings, the soil has almost invariably accumulated above the ancient level to a depth more or less according to the age of the structure. Under special circumstances, it may have risen to a more than ordinary height, as through drifting sand. Care should be taken, while removing it, that the projecting base or other part of the building is not injured on the foundations dug under. This can best be secured, by digging a pit at one point close to the wall and noting its detail. Extra precautions can then be exercised when the digging reaches a certain depth at other points.

9. *Soil on roofs.*—Accumulations of soil on roofs or other flat surfaces should be removed, as they favour the growth of vegetation. Open cracks or joints should also be stopped up to prevent access of rain. Drainage openings on terraced roofs should be cleared and opened.

10. *Masonry.*—Open joints in the masonry of walls favour the retention of moisture, and should be pointed with lime. It is chiefly in joints that plants take root. Where masonry is dislodged by the roots of plants, the stones should be numbered and replaced; but no pulling down must be done unless the wall is so fractured as to be unsafe. The precaution of noting the exact position of each stone is specially necessary where inscriptions are carried across several courses. The value of some historical inscription may be destroyed, if the stones are replaced otherwise than in their proper order. Many instances of this can be seen in different places.

11. *Walls out of plumb.*—Walls, which may in themselves be sound, but have bodily deflected from the vertical through deficient foundations, may sometimes be reset by means of a screw-jack, at a cost much less than it would take to demolish and rebuild them.

12. *Masonry—Removal of old.*—It is not generally desirable to demolish or remove, in whole or in part, any masonry which it is at all possible to repair *in situ*. If new stonework has to be inserted, any mouldings or other details which may have to be worked on it should be in strict harmony with any adjoining it, or of which it may be a continuation. "In removing broken or decayed work, do not take out any but such as is so far gone as to have last *all* its original form; better have broken or half-decayed original work than the smartest and most perfect new work." *

13. *Supports to broken lintels.*—In cases where an addition, not part of the original design, has to be introduced such as a support to a fractured beam or lintel, the support, if a pier, should show distinctly that it is a make-shift. A long stone (plentiful in some places) is preferable to disfiguring the building with a brick pier finished with a coating of plaster. Iron rails can sometimes be put in horizontally under a broken lintel.

14. *Replacement of old posts or piers.*—In ancient civil buildings, teak posts are sometimes met with as supports in verandas and balconies. When decayed, it is objectionable to replace them with

* R.I.B.A. Rules, 1888-89.

stone or brick piers, as the latter being more massive must either be more widely spaced, or, if divided the same as the old teak posts, appear clumsy: in any case the original design is spoiled. If a broken stone column has to be replaced, it is best to do so with a plain stone of the requisite length, and avoid any attempt at ornamental carving.

15. *Stucco work.*—In stucco work, such as balustrades, panels, mouldings and other ornament, no modern designs should be inserted. If broken parts of a balustrade have to be replaced, a copy should be made of the old work, which is sometimes a continuance of one design or a repetition of two or more patterns alternately. The new work should follow the old.

16. *Effacement of traces of a destroyed detail.*—When any feature of a building is entirely destroyed and is not intended to replace it, the part which it occupied must not be plastered over, so as to destroy all traces of it ever having been there. This should apply to all classes of architectural detail. Even though a small broken portion only remains, it must not be cleared away or plastered over. As an axample, I may refer to one of the civil buildings at Vijayanagar. This particular building is a large one (square on plan) and enclosed by a plain high wall. The only ornament on the outside was a fretwork balustrade and cornice on the wall-head. This had almost entirely disappeared, but its counterpart can be seen on any of the other palace buildings. In repairing the wall-head, the part once occupied by the balustrade was covered with plaster in the form of a large splay, entirely spoiling the exterior effect of the building and leaving no hint of the architectural feature which once crowned it.

I have seen an instance of a stucco arabesque panel on a mullion, "restored" by a flush covering of plaster, which destroyed some ornament still remaining and completely obliterated all traces of the panel. When this becomes blackened with age, it will be impossible to know that a panel has existed there. In this case all remains or traces of the ancient stucco ornament, instead of being covered, should have been scrupulously left visible.

17. *Whitewash on sculptures.*—The use of whitewash, especially on sculptures and inscriptions, should be discouraged. If it is contemplated to remove any from an old surface, care should be taken that any inscription or sculpture underneath is not injured.

18. *Repairs to masonry tanks.*—In repairing tanks or wells, with steps on the four sides, it is well to bear in mind their original method of construction. The stone steps rest on each other, as in a common stair, against an earthen bank; the earth is packed in behind the stones. They have stood thus for centuries; but sometimes water has penetrated into the joints, gradually washed away the earth backing, and the steps have fallen back bodily. In replacing these, it serves no purpose, and leads to great expense to remove the steps, and put in a concrete footing. The water in these tanks is stagnant, and the earth under the foundations cannot be washed away; there is usually in addition a considerable deposit of mud above the line of the foundations. I have seen no instances of the steps having *sunk* through a deficient foundation below the lowest step. To restore them it is sufficient to adopt the original design by replacing the stones in position with a firm backing, and cement on the joints to prevent enfiltration of water.

19. *Excavated sculptures.*—"With respect to separate sculptures found in the course of excavations, and which may be of any antiquarian interest, it seems most desirable that they should be placed in some museum, where they could be seen and studied by those interested in them."* Any antique articles of interest found by Engineers in the course of excavation for bridges or other public works should be deposited in the Government Museum.

20. *Pre-historic monuments and mounds—Destruction of.*—With reference to the preservation of pre-historic remains and mounds, all district officers and others would do much good if they promptly brought to the notice of authority any cases of destruction which might come under their notice, so that the spoliation could be immediately put a stop to.

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* Dr. Burgess' Report on Conservation, 1885.

INDEX TO VILLAGES.

A.

	Page
Abdullâpuram, North Arcot District	22
Allagarkôil, Madura District	18, 20, 22
Amarāvati, Kistna District	6, 18
Anantaśâyanagudi, Bellary District	18
Ârapâkkam, Chingleput District	14
Arcot, North Arcot District	20

B.

Bâgali, Bellary District	14
Bâpatla, Kistna District	12
Bezvāda, Kistna District	8

C.

Chandragiri, North Arcot District	20
Chēzarla, Kistna District	6
Conjeeveram, Chingleput District	8, 10, 14

D.

Dēvīpatnam, Madura District	14
Dindigul, Madura District	20

G.

Gaṅgaikondachôlapuram, Trichinopoly District	12
Garikapādu Agrahâram, Kistna District	8
Gingee, South Arcot District	20
Gooty, Anantapur District	18
Guntapalle, Gôdâvarî District	6
Gurramkonda, Cuddapah District	22

H.

Hīrahadgalli, Bellary District	14
Huvinahadgalli, Bellary District	14

J.

Jaggayyapêta, Kistna District	6
Jaugada or Pandiya, Ganjam District	6

K.

Kâñchipuram—*See* Conjeeveram.	
Kanuparti, Nellore District	6
Koimbadūru, Anantapur District	16
Kondapalle, Kistna District	18
Kōvilpatti, Madura District	18
Krishnagiri, Salem District	20
Kūram, Chingleput District	12
Kuruvatti, Bellary District	16

M.

Madura, Madura District	22
Mōgalâ, Bellary District	14
Mahēndravādi, North Arcot District	8
Mâmallapuram (Seven Pagodas), Chingleput District	10, 12
Mōmandûr, North Arcot District	8
Manimaṅgalam, Chingleput District	14
Masulipatam, Kistna District	22
Mêlpādi, North Arcot District	14
Mogularâzapuram, Kistna District	8

	Page
Môṭupalle, Kistna District	2
Mount, St. Thomas', Chingleput District	22
Mount, The little, Chingleput District	22
Mūdabidri, South Canara District	16
N.	
Narasapālaiyam, North Arcot District	8
Nîlaguṇḍa, Bellary District	14
P.	
Pallâvaram, Chingleput District	8
Pâñchapâṇḍavamalai, North Arcot District	8
Pandiya—*See* Jaugaḍa.	
Pennakoṇḍa, Anantapur District	18, 20, 22
Pulicât, Chingleput District	22
R.	
Râmêśvaram, Madura District	14
S.	
Sâluvkuppam, Chingleput District	12
Seven Pagodas—*See* Mâmallapuram.	
Śiyamaṅgalam, North Arcot District	8
Sômaṅgalam, Chingleput District	14
Srîśailam, Kurnool District	18
T.	
Tādpatri, Anantapur District	18
Tanjore, Tanjore District	14, 20
Tennêri, Chingleput District	14
Tirumalai, North Arcot District	16
Tiruppadikuṇṛam, Chingleput District	10, 16
Tiruppuraṅkuṇṛam, Madura District	14
Trichinopoly, Trichinopoly District	20
U.	
Uṇḍavalle, Kistna District	8
V.	
Vaḷḷimalai, North Arcot District	16
Vaṇḍalūr, Chingleput District	16
Vellore, North Arcot District	14
Vijayanagar, Bellary District	18, 20
	16, 18, 20, 22
Y.	
Yânamalai, Madura District	16